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METHOD OF COVERING AN IRONING ROLL

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1 Claim. (Cl. 154—117)

1

My invention relates to ironer roll pads and covers, and more particularly to those of the type wherein roves or slivers are employed as padding material, these roves being knitted or stitched to a backing cloth.

My invention has for one of its objects the provision of a pad of the character referred to which is of improved form and which will lie more smoothly on the roll of an ironing machine than is possible with various types of pads heretofore employed.

Another object of my invention is to provide, in a once-around pad of the character referred to, means for prolonging the life of the pad at its meeting edges, which are usually subject to hardening and spalling.

Another object of my invention is to provide a pad and a cover cloth therefor so arranged that although the rear end of the cover cloth is gripped between the pad and the roll, the working stresses or tensions on the cloth, will not have the tendency to bulge or push the pad outwardly at the zone where the cloth passes from behind the pad to the peripheral surface thereof.

Still another object of my invention is to provide a pad of the character referred to, which is so formed that it can be sold in long lengths and from which individual pads may be cut to suit ironing machine rolls of various lengths, which cut lengths can be readily applied to ironer rolls, either by multiple wraps or once-around.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an end view, partly in elevation and partly in section, of an ironer roll equipped with my pad and its accompanying lead cloth and cover cloth; Fig. 2 is a schematic view of a portion of the pad and cloths of Fig. 1, in partly expanded relation, to more clearly show the relation of the various parts of one another; Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view of the pad in a direction axially of the roll to which it will be applied, some of the stitching of the roves to the backing cloth being omitted; Fig. 4 is a view showing the manner in which the pad may be formed of great length, with the backing cloth and the lead cloth attached thereto, the strip of padding being unrolled and withdrawn from the roll for cutting into suitable lengths; Fig. 5 is a cross sectional view showing a manner in which the padding of Fig. 4 can be attached to an ironer roll, and Fig. 6 is a schematic plan view of a portion of a pad.

Referring first to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, a conventional ironing machine roll is indicated by the numeral 8, it being understood that this roll and

2

its contained pad will be mounted in co-operative relation with a steam chest, shoe, cylinder or other smoothing implement for the ironing of and pressing or garments or other fabrics.

The pad comprises roves or slivers 9 formed of cotton or other suitable material and looped back and forth, in a manner well known in the art and as shown in Fig. 6, wherein at each end, the roves are folded back upon themselves repeatedly as shown at 9a and stitched or laced at 9b, to the backing cloth 10. These roves are knitted or stitched to a backing cloth 10 of jute or other suitable material, also in a well known manner. One of the meeting edges of the pad is beveled as shown in Fig. 2. This jute backing sheet 10 will extend the full length of the pad, at the inner face of the pad. The stitching or knitting at 11 will be of conventional form with cotton thread or other suitable stitching material. However, at its beveled portion, the pad is stitched to the backing sheet 10 by asbestos yarn stitching 12, the stitches being somewhat closer together than the stitches at 11. This strengthens and reinforces the pad at that point, which reinforcement is necessary because the pad there tends, in use, to become scorched and hardened and become brittle and to disintegrate rapidly. The asbestos stitching not only reinforces the pad at that point, but is resistant to heat, and supports and retains the pad in shape.

A lead cloth 13 which extends approximately completely around the roll 8 is cemented at 14 to the roll or may be clipped to the roll at that point in a manner well known in the art. This lead cloth may be of cotton, asbestos or other suitable fabric. The other end of the lead cloth is stitched or knitted at 15 to the roves 9 and the jute cloth 10.

In applying the lead cloth 13 and the pad 9 to a roll, the lead cloth having previously had one end stitched to the pad at 15, the free end of the lead cloth is cemented at its inner surface to the roll, as indicated at 14. Thereupon, that portion of the lead cloth between the points 14 and 15 will be wrapped around the roll in a clockwise direction to bring the stitching at 15 into proximity to the cemented end at 14, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. That portion of the pad 9 extending to the right beyond the stitching 15 will be wrapped around the roll by continuing the clockwise movement, to bring its beveled edge to approximately the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

A cover cloth 16 is provided, the inner end of